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THE TIMES-DISPATCH
FOUNDED 1884
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WHOLE NUMBER 18,078.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1909.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—FAIR.

PRICE TWO CENTS

COUNTRY AT LARGE MUST BEAR BURDEN

Deeper Waterways
Movement Is Not
Local Issue.

SPEAKERS PLEAD FOR CO-OPERATION

Five Hundred Members and Delegates in Attendance at Convention of Association Now in Session at Norfolk. Taft Will Speak Friday.

NORFOLK, VA., November 17.—Five hundred members and delegates attended the opening sessions of the second annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association in this city to-day, giving to Norfolk the distinction of having the largest and most thoroughly representative gathering in the history of the organization.

While great interest attaches to the Norfolk convention because President William H. Taft will be the guest of the city and the Waterways Association on Friday, leaders in the waterways movement called attention to the deep interest and seriousness of purpose evidenced in the proceedings of the body. Although it had been intimated that the attitudes of members and delegates might be conflicting, nothing transpired to substantiate this. The tenor of the remarks of the principal speakers was that the waterways movement is not a local issue. In fact, one of the most distinguished speakers, the Hon. Joseph B. Ransdell, of Louisiana, president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, said that the Atlantic inland project would not be successful unless other similar movements are taken into consideration, and urged those interested in the Cape Cod-Key West project to support the movement for waterway improvements in the country at large.

Water and Rail Transportation.
Lewis Nixon, of New York, discussed transportation by both water and rail, and advocated the offering of rebates on duties paid on imports carried in American bottoms.

Bernard N. Baker, president of the Shipping League, of Baltimore, offered resolutions memorializing Congress to prohibit railroad ownership of coastwise shipping lines, and for the re-establishment of the American merchant marine.

Other prominent speakers were the Hon. John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics; Charles Heber Clarke, of Philadelphia; Frank D. Lalanne, president of the National Board of Trade, who advocated protection of foreign interests monopolizing coastwise traffic.

Very little business was transacted at the morning session, which consisted largely of a welcome address by Mayor James G. Riddick, responses by Congressmen W. C. Coker, of New York, and Charles R. Thomas, of North Carolina, reports of officers, and other routine business.

Mayor Riddick's address of welcome was responded to by Congressman W. C. Coker, of New York, on behalf of the delegates from the Northern States, and by Representative Charles R. Thomas, of North Carolina, on behalf of the delegates from the Southern States.

South Will Unite With North.
Representative Thomas, speaking to the hazardous coast of Cape Cod and Hatteras, called attention to the great dangers to which Atlantic coastwise shipping is subjected, with no alternate inland waterways for protection to this class of commerce. He of the South, said, "I am ready to unite with you of the North in unceasing efforts for the consummation of the great inland waterways, but we are ready to unite with you in the development of a great commerce that will bind the sections so closely that sectionalism will be forgotten as if it never existed."

President Moore in his address took the general ground that the demand for an equitable and comprehensive plan of waterway development as it affected transportation was a problem which since the passage of the new tariff bill, had taken rank as of equal if not of greater importance than that of the establishment of a safe and stable currency.

West Pointed to as Example.
The speaker then turned upon the hostile and enterprising of the people of the West in securing congressional aid for internal improvements, and in this connection he said: "We have gone on with our great enterprises, but we have not built for the future as our more warlike friends of other sections of the country have been doing. Our Eastern waterways have remained much as their founders left them."

Mr. Moore pointed out, however, the progress that had been made by the society, and spoke of the decided interest awakened in the project of deeper waterways along the Atlantic coast. Most of the work of the engineers in making the survey of the 1,500 miles along the coast had been completed. He closed with an appeal to Eastern legislators and business men to give their aid to the project of deeper waterways, and to the establishment of a safe and stable currency.

Football Suspended.
No More Games Until They are Shown of Their Danger.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17.—At a meeting of the faculty of Georgetown University held to-night, it was unanimously decided to suspend football at that institution until such time as the national football rules committee gives assurance that the game has been shown to be a dangerous feature. This action was taken as a result of the fatal injuries received by Archer Christian, left half back on the University of Virginia football team, in the game between that institution and the University of Georgetown last Saturday, although the matter had been under serious consideration for some time.

MITCHELL, DEFIANT, APPROVES BOYCOTT

Speaks His Mind While Facing Term in Prison.

NOT FRIGHTENED BY COURT DECREE

Determined Not to Give Up His Rights Under Constitution Just Because He is Under Surveillance From Washington—Convention Is Enthusiastic.

TORONTO, ONT., November 17.—Indorsing a report of the committee on boycott, John Mitchell, one of the three officers of the American Federation of Labor who are under sentence for contempt of court, made a dramatic speech to the convention of that organization at to-day's session. He declared that as far as he was concerned, regardless of consequences, he intended while at liberty to declare for the rights guaranteed him by the organic laws of his country.

The report which drew forth Mitchell's speech, and which was adopted by the convention, among other things declared:

"We say that when your cause is just and every other remedy has been employed without result, boycott; we say that when the employer has determined to exploit not only adult male labor, but our women and children, and our reasoning and appeal to write and speak, and his conscience will not sway him, boycott; we say that when labor has been oppressed, browbeaten and tyrannized, boycott; we say that when social and political conditions become so bad that ordinary remedies are fruitless, boycott; and, finally, we say, we have a right to boycott and we propose to exercise that right. In the application of this right of boycott, to paraphrase the president (Gompers), we propose to strive on and on."

The convention broke into loud cheering for Mitchell as he concluded, and there were cries for "Morrison." The secretary did not respond. President Gompers was absent.

Watched From Washington.
Mr. Mitchell said he realized that every statement made by those on the convention floor, and especially by those who on next Monday will have to deliver themselves to the courts, is being closely scrutinized.

"I want the people of the United States to know my position," he said. "I shall not speak defiantly, but be the consequences what they will, I shall not surrender any right guaranteed to me by the constitution of our country, and I shall not surrender any physical suffering will be necessary to make me submit, but I know myself, not any amount of suffering will persuade me that I have not the right to spend my money where I please, or that I have not the right to write and speak as I please, being responsible under the law for my actions."

"Whether the boycott be a benefit or a detriment each man must decide where he will bestow his patronage. I maintain that my patronage is my own, and no merchant has a property right to it."

"I understand that cognizance is being taken at Washington of the utterances of men on the floor of this convention and I want clearly to state my position. I propose in the future, to have in the past, to exercise the rights secured to me by the fathers of my country; and I propose, if I am sent to jail, to declare again when I come out that I shall not for myself purchase any product of the Bucks Store and Range Company."

"I repeat that so far as I am concerned, and let the consequences be what they may, I intend while at liberty to declare for the rights guaranteed to me by the organic laws of my country. I am proud of being an American."

Mr. Mitchell said he had grown up as an American with a stepmother so poor that she could not buy bread, and related how he had crept out at night to get his father's soldier coat to keep her warm.

"But I want to see the word American stand for all the sentiment that is symbolized by the flag of our country," he continued. "I want liberty. I don't believe in the constitution as it stands, some of our courts that men and women should have the right to work themselves to death. I don't believe in the liberty enunciated by Judge Tuthill of Chicago, who declares for women by the act compelling them to work fourteen hours a day."

Mr. Mitchell said he believed the present proceedings would bring home to the people the necessity of working in concert.

"If he time going to come on our continent when the badge of faithfulness to labor must be the brand of imprisonment," he said in conclusion. "Surely I hope not. I hope that the government may be so conducted that it will give justice and an equal right with every other citizen."

The revocation of the charter of the Ohio State Federation by the executive council for admitting to its membership seceding locals of the Electrical Workers was approved to-day.

FOOTBALL SUSPENDED

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TROUBLE EXPECTED AT NEXT SESSION

Speaker Cannon Is Mad as Proverbial Hatter.

INSURGENTS ARE READY FOR FRAY

"Uncle Joe" Has Fighting Clothes on and Brass Knuckles in His Gloves—On All Sides Situation Bristles With Threatened Outbreaks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17.—Two weeks from next Monday Congress will assemble for the "long session," which probably will run way into the summer. The House is already organized by the election of Speaker and officers at the extra session, and the appointment of committees, so that there will be no excuse for not getting down to business at once.

The appropriations committee will meet immediately after Chairman Tawney and his colleagues return from Panama, and begin work on one of the appropriation bills, probably the legislative, executive and judicial. Every important committee of the House has a calendar full of bills, introduced in the extra session, and a flood of new measures, cooked up by ambitious members during the recess, is expected at the outset.

Trouble in House Expected.
Friction between Speaker Cannon and the insurgents is expected to develop immediately. It is not contemplated that the House will entertain an effort to oust the Speaker, but it is well within the range of effort of the insurgents to lead him a merry dance in many ways, by proposed amendments to the rules.

Everybody expects trouble and lots of it. Speaker Cannon is as mad as a hatter, judging from his recent speeches in the West, and is coming to Washington with his fighting clothes on and brass knuckles in his gloves. It is said he intends to make it lively for Herbert Parsons for the charges preferred by him in connection with the newspaper trust.

The insurgents are rampant and determined on trouble. The outbreak of insurrection in the Senate has heartened the House insurgents. It is known that there are many House Republicans who have been restless for some time, and are expected to take over the reins of the House from the Speaker. Mr. Parsons is standing pat, and no later than yesterday made the statement that he never made charges which could not be substantiated.

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FOR BETTER ROADS

National Grange Places Them Before Deeper Waterways.

DES MOINES, IOWA, November 17.—The National Grange to-day went on record as favoring improvement of the public highway in preference to development of deeper waterways. Members declared that improvement of market roads is of far more importance than of boulevards for rich automobilists. The Grange also voted in favor of uniformity of taxes rather than classification.

FIGURES IN GREAT WIRE MERGER



THEODORE NEWTON VAIL

By the acquisition of the Western Union Telegraph Company the American Telephone and Telegraph Company has taken a long step towards absolute monopoly of all wire communication in the United States. Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, becomes the head of this gigantic merger, while George J. Gould in selling the holdings of the family eliminates himself and Colonel Cloyne, the Western Union president, as factors in the telegraph world.

MORE LIGHT CAST ON SUGAR FRAUDS



GEORGE J. GOULD

NEW YORK, November 17.—Henry C. Corsa, who once was employed as a government sampler at the American Sugar Refining Company's docks in Jersey City, added further interesting material to-day to the complicated controversy surrounding the frauds charged to the company and various customs officials and employees.

Corsa was discharged from the government service seven years ago by reason, as he believes, of his efforts to obtain an investigation. In a lengthy interview to-day he reviews the obstacles he met and recites experiences similar in many respects to those of Richard Parr and Edwin Anderson, who are defending their respective claims to being the original exposer of corruption in the customs-house.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, a former appraiser, brought Corsa's name into the case some time ago, when he attested to the fact of his discharge after he had brought to the government's attention convincing evidence of graft.

Corsa says he was successfully pigeonholed after he had made efforts to obtain reinstatement. Corsa adds, were aided from time to time by Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, and other prominent men, but none of them, he declares, was able to overcome the grip the sugar company had on the New York customs service or to get for him the indorsement of George Whitehead, who succeeded Wakeman as appraiser.

Had Shaw's Promise.
In his interview of to-day, Corsa set forth the way he went to Washington to present his case to Secretary Shaw, and the latter, he says, after a long conference, said: "I'll see that you are put back. I could demand it right now. But things are working so smoothly between Mr. Whitehead and myself that I don't want to break in abruptly on him with this demand."

A short time afterward, according to Corsa, he received a letter from Mr. Shaw stating that Shaw found his hands so tied that he could do nothing.

Corsa says his evidence against the sugar company was to the effect that agents of the company had offered him bribes in return for his assistance in substituting sugar of a low grade in samples taken by the government for tests upon which cargoes were appraised. As a part of this evidence, he turned over to his superiors the money given him as a bribe.

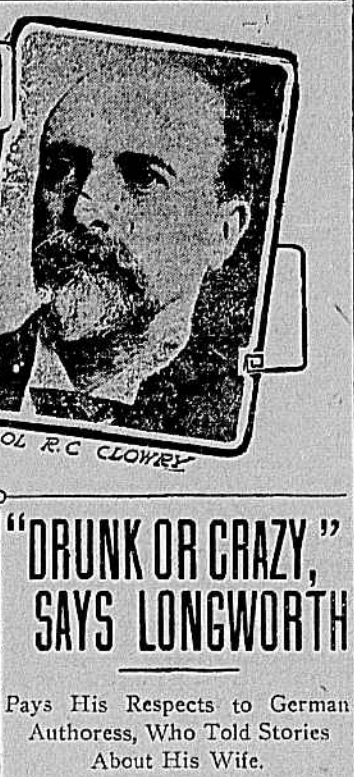
Richard Parr, who is still a deputy surveyor of the port, said to-day that recent investigations have shown that one man in every five among the employees in the weighers' division of the New York customs house had been found implicated in the frauds or is "under suspicion of the most positive character."

The conviction that a speedy investigation by Congress is certain was expressed to-day by Edward S. Fowler, former collector of the port of New York.

The proposals for a congressional investigation will be opposed by at least some of the officials in charge of the present investigation. It was openly said to-day by a government official that such an inquiry would defeat its own ends, and that many of the guilty importers would be able to obtain immunity by testifying for the prosecution. In fact, it is suggested that the importers themselves are working for an investigation by Congress.

Herb Doctor Sentenced.
TAUNTON, MASS., November 17.—"Prof" Frank L. Hill, the herb doctor of Fall River, who had previously been sentenced to State prison for manslaughter in connection with the death of Amelle St. Jean, of Woonsocket, was to-day sentenced to not less than seven nor more than ten years in State prison. After the girl's death in his office, Hill dismembered her body and distributed it in the woods near Tiverton, R. I.

"DRUNK OR CRAZY," SAYS LONGWORTH



COL. R. C. CLOWRY

Pays His Respects to German Authoress, Who Told Stories About His Wife.

DECLARES IT ALL "ROT"

Alice Roosevelt Never Rode Sacred Elephant or Stuck Cigar in Her Mouth.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
CINCINNATI, O., November 17.—Various statements in the special cable received by The Times-Dispatch from Berlin regarding the actions of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth when she was in the capital of Korea before her marriage were denied here to-day by Congressman Longworth. He said that "the woman who wrote that stuff was either drunk or crazy, or both," and added, "I think that we convey to the public the impression I am under that she has falsified."

He denied that Mrs. Longworth had ever straddled the sacred elephant of the Koreans; had ever refused to thank the Emperor of Korea for his hospitality; had ridden through the streets of the capital arrayed in anything like the costume described by Frau von Kroebel, and was most emphatic in denying the statement that she stuck a cigar into her mouth and then called to him to "snap" her. His statement follows:

"In the first place, I can't remember very well just what sort of a thing that sacred elephant was, but I know it was an idol, and as such ought to be held with respect by all visitors. We certainly treated it in that light. Neither Mrs. Longworth nor myself can remember the idol, nor know where it came from. The same day I was in a 'scarlet riding habit, beneath the lower extremities of which peeped tight fitting red riding breeches stuck in glittering boots. Such talk is all rot. Neither did she brandish a riding crop in her hand. The same day I was said of the statements that Mrs. Longworth then rode to the sacred elephant, jumped upon its back and stuck a cigar into her mouth, after which she asked me to take her picture. I cannot remember any of this. I was writing such trash. Even if it were true, what would be the good of it. I have tried hard to remember just who this Miss Kroebel is, but I can't for the life of me bring her to mind. If there is anybody else who can remember any such occurrences, I should like to have them tell of it."

"The party was a large one, including President Taft, who was then the Secretary of War. We traveled quickly and stayed not very long in Korea. It may be that Frau von Kroebel got confused with some other party of tourists, but I think it is at least very ungracious of her to say what she has about Mrs. Longworth."

The reporter tried to see Mrs. Longworth, but she was not at home. He was told by a friend that she was in residence and elsewhere that Mrs. Longworth is never to be seen by interviewers under any conditions nor at any time. He said that Mrs. Longworth had a good laugh at the statements made in the article.

VETERANS FIGHT
Real Battle Takes Place at Meeting in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 17.—A personal difficulty between an Alabama A. C. O. of Birmingham, and R. J. Cunningham, a veteran of Tallapoosa, broke out at the annual convention of the Alabama Division of United Confederate Veterans, into an uproar of excitement to-night. The fight resulted from the election of General Oxford as commander of the division. A partisan of Smith, was struck several times with a cane before other veterans separated the combatants.

The Sons of the United Confederate Veterans adopted a resolution urging the order prohibiting the wearing of soldiers from wearing buttons or badges of Confederate organizations.

MRS. STETSON SILENT
Believed That She Will Continue as Member of Church.

BOSTON, MASS., November 17.—As uncommunicative as throughout the three days since she had been attending the hearings before the board of directors of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Mrs. Augusta L. Stetson remained from the final conference to-night and left for New York.

To-day's session went toward making up an aggregate total of twenty-eight hours, which the directors had given to the consideration of the case of Mrs. Stetson. Up to a late hour to-night no word as to what had transpired had been given out by those in authority. A statement made by one of the members of the board of directors to the effect that the conference was not a trial or examination has led to the general belief that Mrs. Stetson will continue as a member of the denomination.

INFERNO REFUSES TO GIVE UP ITS DEAD

Flames Still Rage Fiercely in St. Paul Mine.

AN ATTEMPT MADE TO ENTER CAVERN

At Risk of Their Lives Two Men Descend Shaft, But Are Unable to See Into Galleries Where Three Hundred Men and Boys Lie Dead.

CHERRY, ILL., November 17.—For the first time since Sunday two men to-night took their lives in their hands and descended the ventilating shaft of the St. Paul mine, in the fiery galleries of which more than 300 men and boys lie dead.

The exploit was successfully carried out by Thomas Morris and R. Y. Williams, both of the United States Geological Survey. They were nearly exhausted when they reached the top, but were quickly revived under the administration of stimulants.

From what they discovered it is thought the fire has moved back from the main shaft, and that it may be possible to enter the mine soon.

Williams, much the lighter man of the two, descended to the second gallery, where the fire started. The shaft was comparatively cool. There was considerable steam, but much less smoke than on Sunday.

The buckets in which the descent was made were large enough only to stand in, and the effort of holding to the rope, carrying their oxygen apparatus on their backs at the same time, were both men out and impeded exploration.

It was decided that no other attempt would be made to-night to descend to the first drift.

Morris and Williams said the scene in the pit was weird.

"All about us," said Williams, "the steam seemed to whirl and toss. There was little smoke, and much less heat than during the descent I made last Sunday. For the first ninety feet down I noticed the timber supports were considerably scorched, but lower down this was less noticeable."

"As we slowly descended I gave the signal frequently to stop, hoping when I reached certain depths to look into the galleries, but the steam was too dense. I did not see any bodies."

Still Claims He Dead.
After four days, the St. Paul coal mine, in which are still entombed the bodies of 300 men and boys, was the scene of last Saturday's fire, today refused to yield up the dead. Utter failure to devise any satisfactory method of recovering the bodies left the situation the same to-night as it was last night.

The interior of the mine is burning almost as fiercely as ever. The partial opening of the seal over the mouth of the hoisting shaft to-day allowed puffs of smoke to escape, showing the fury of the internal combustion.

While the two companies of State troops were present to prevent possible disorder, they remained idle in their cars except for guard duty about the mine and the sleeping cars that serve as hotels for officers and inspectors.

No Definite Plans.
At a conference of Federal, State and local mining experts it was agreed after five hours of deliberation that no immediate descent could be made into the gas and heat-filled cavern without risk of killing those who made the attempt. No definite plans were reached for extinguishing the fire. Some even asserted that the internal fires were so intense that the mine might have to be sealed up for weeks before it would be safe to enter.

To salaried men, the general craving for news of conditions in the mine, those in charge of the work today allowed spectators to gather near the shaft. Details of what was done were publicly announced through a megaphone.

When Minnie Engstrom lowered a thermometer through a hole in the lid of the shaft, a stenographer announced:

"One hundred and fourteen degrees near the top."

Mr. Rice lowered the thermometer 300 feet to the bottom of the shaft, and the announcer shouted to the crowd:

"One hundred and seven degrees at the bottom."

"That's not bad," cried a chorus of voices.

The on-lookers began to try to convince each other that an attempt to enter the mine would be made. But just as hope began to rise, the announcer explained to the crowd that owing to the presence of deadly gases and the fact that the opening of the mine would only cause the fire to burn more fiercely, the seal could not be taken off. The mine could not be entered until the fire was out.

Spectacular Scene.
Then, as the experts left the shaft, the spectacular scene of the day ended. James Withersell, a miner, stood over the mouth of the shaft and advised the crowd of weeping women and sullen men that the 300 miners had been buried alive by some "college men" who knew nothing about mining.

"These men were buried alive," shouted Withersell. "They were alive Monday night, but they died when these mine experts shut off their air. Can a man breathe through four feet of sand?"

"I tell you they were crucified," asked a young man in Withersell's audience.

"They are eating and sleeping in the cars," replied another.

"Yes, they are eating while they another these men to death, and refuse these poor women food," said another.

Withersell's talk evidently was exciting his hearers, and the crowd was growing larger, when some one told Sheriff Skoglund, and he induced Withersell to go away.

The action of the crowd under such